

IN MEMORY OF ALBERT PIKE

Dedication of the Monument to the Distinguished Mason.

Appropriate address by Secretary General Webb of the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite—Acceptance by Commissioner Macfarland.

The monument erected in the triangle at the intersection of Third Street and Indiana Avenue to commemorate the life-work and character of Albert Pike, the distinguished soldier and Mason, was dedicated at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons, of the Southern Jurisdiction, of which the deceased was for years the Grand Commander. The exercises were elaborate and appropriate and were attended by distinguished members of the fraternity from all parts of the United States.

At 2 p. m. all the Masonic bodies of the District of Columbia formed at the Masonic Temple, Ninth and F Streets northwest, under the direction of the Most Worshipful Harry Stanford, Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia; and the Orient Commandery, No. 5, K. T., Francis J. Woodman, Eminent Commander. The procession moved to the House of the Temple, 432 Third Street northwest, thence to the monument.

The ceremonial of unveiling the statue was preceded and followed by music. At the pulling of the cords at a few minutes past 2 o'clock by the three Grand Commanders, James Daniel Richardson, Henry L. Palmer, and Josiah H. Drummond, the blanket of Stars and Stripes that has concealed the statue from public view fell to the ground and the beautiful workmanship of the sculptor, towering high above the granite pedestal, was exposed to the eager gaze of the hundreds of upturned faces.

Prayer by the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia was followed by the address of Frederick Webb, the Secretary General, who in appropriate and eloquent language presented the statue to the District of Columbia.

Henry B. F. Macfarland, President of the District Board of Commissioners, officially accepted the monument on behalf of the District of Columbia. He said:

"It is certainly appropriate for you to place here in sight of the scene of his labors and his life the statue of Albert Pike. As the official home of the highest officer in your jurisdiction, the District of Columbia was for many years his place of residence, and we can see from this place the building which he lived and died in, the place of his great effort. He represented all the high ideals and beautiful purposes of the District of Columbia with dignity and honor. Standing here in bronze, facing the east, he will continue in clothed to the spirit of the place to the cause which was so dear to him in all time to come.

Although Albert Pike was a soldier in the civil war, this statue will commemorate him rather as a victor in the honorable battles of peace. It is a fitting tribute to you that to the comparatively small number of statues in the city of Washington which honor the virtues of the great men of the past.

In the name of the Government of the District of Columbia, and in the name of the people, I accept this statue of Albert Pike, late Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons, for the Southern Jurisdiction.

Mr. Macfarland's address was followed by music and the benediction.

The members of the Supreme Council were in executive session at the House of the Temple again this morning. They will meet at the Congressional Church, Tenth and G Streets, at 2 o'clock this evening to listen to an address by Grand Commander Richardson on "The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite and the Supreme Council."

At 4 o'clock a banquet will take place at the new Willard Hotel.

The Pike monument was ordered to be erected by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of Scottish Rite Masons at the close of the year 1899, and his obsequies on Monday Grand Commander Richardson, referring to the monument, said it was completed within the time fixed in the contract with the artist, Prof. G. Trentanove. The committee could find no objection to the monument and it was accepted by them. "It has been pronounced," said the Grand Commander, "by many persons who have examined it, a marvel of beauty, and by all it is regarded as an artistic masterpiece. By many competent judges it is easily given the first place among the handsome statues of the Capital City. The contract price for it, \$5,000, has been paid in full, and vouchers therefor are in the hands of the Secretary General."

"It is true that Grand Commander Pike did not ask that any monument, such as we have prepared, should be erected anywhere to commemorate or preserve the memories of his life and country. It was, however, he did not forbid this loving work, but when he doubtless realized that the shadow of death was closing around him he said:

"When I am dead I wish my monument to be built only in the hearts and memories of my brethren of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, and my name to be remembered by them in every country, no matter what language they speak there, where the light of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite shall shine, and its oracles of truth and wisdom be reverently listened to."

"Long after the statue of granite and bronze shall have crumbled and melted into dust his monument, built in the hearts, memories and intellects of the devotees of Scottish Rite Masonry, will stand unimpaired. Time will more fully develop it, and the rolling years will see

COFFEE DID IT.

Would Have Been Fatal If Kept Up. "Coffee! Oh, how I did want it after the nervous strain of the day. Something warm to brace me up was all the breakfast I craved, but every time I drank it, I suffered the dying sensation that follows it, with heart fluttering and throbbing of the throat and ears. I had no strength to throw away in that way, so decided that hot water must do for me.

"One morning I came to breakfast in the home of some friends in Pueblo, Colo. Just in time to see the morning pouring some rich deep yellow coffee into mugs for the two boys. One little chap had thrust his fingers in the mug, and was heading them with such approving smacks. The mother said to me, 'You say, are you not afraid of the effects of coffee on the little folks?' The mother explained that was from food. Food made at Battle Creek, Michigan, and remarked, 'We think there is nothing like it. Then she said, 'I have been drinking it for years, and it has done me no harm. I have used it for the first time, and was delighted, not only with the delicious flavor, but the after satisfaction it gives. One day I was speaking with our family physician's wife about Postum. When her daughter remarked, 'Yes, mamma, we are eating Postum, and I have used it with the best results. It has done me no harm, and it has brought me the first feeling and trouble my stomach and bowels, but Postum makes me feel all right.'"

"In one home they served Postum in such a way that it was tasteless. I have found that Postum in its original form, minutes, and sometimes ten, is nothing more than spoiled water, but when it is made with two heaping teaspoons for each cup, and boiled fifteen or twenty minutes, it becomes a tried and proven breakfast favorite for refreshment and wholesome nourishment has no equal. M. M. Yates, Goshen, Ind."

it entered, as with a lovely halo, by the sunshine of eternity.

"Already the hand of the souvenir gatherer, or the life transcriber, is being laid on the monument we have erected, even before it is unveiled, and has been called upon to repair it because of these petty depredations. But not so with the monument he coveted. That monument is away beyond the hand of despoliation and robbery. It is the hand of the profane, the illegitimate or his loving friend, builds it higher and yet higher, and the better serves to perpetuate his memory and glory. Brass and marble will perish from the earth, but his monument will survive through all coming years with true remains, for it is built in the hearts and affections of his brethren."

CHAFFEE'S CASUALTY LIST.

Names of Privates Wounded in Samar and Luzon.

The following despatch from Major General Adna R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines, was received today by the Adjutant General: "I have the honor to report the following casualties since last report, dated September 5, 1901: "In engagement at Rio Katubig, Samar, July 29, 1899—Judson McGraw, private, B, First Infantry, right thigh, severe. In engagement at Santa Tomas, Luzon, August 27, 1899—Tristram B. Bethea, private, B, Twentieth Infantry, left leg, moderate; James R. Murray, private, R, Twentieth Infantry, left arm, slight. In engagement at Santa Tomas, August 27, 1899—Harry O. Devoil, private, D, First Infantry, arm, shoulder, severe; William T. Price, private, D, First Infantry, left forearm, severe; Charles F. Manley, private, D, First Infantry, left leg, severe."

LOST ON A STREET CAR.

A Pocketbook Containing Money and a \$400 Check Reported Missing.

An effort is being made by the police to locate a colored woman who has a pocketbook belonging to Miss Alice Swaim, of 123 G Street northwest. Miss Swaim dropped the pocketbook while a passenger on car 22 of the Washington Traction and Electric Company about 11 o'clock this morning.

After leaving the car Miss Swaim discovered her loss and notified the officials of the company.

The conductor of the car, J. W. Dodson, was immediately notified, and ascertained that the pocketbook had been picked up by a colored woman in question.

The woman obtained a \$400 check from the Electric Company about 11 o'clock this morning.

THE ATTACK ON MRS. HILLMAN.

Philadelphia Suburbanites Excited Over the Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Suburban residents of this city are in a state of panic because of the attack made by a highwayman upon Mrs. S. B. Hillman, wife of the proprietor of Beechwood Inn, on Monday night. A \$400 check and a small sum of money were stolen from her.

Clapped over Mrs. Hillman's mouth and after her pocketbook, containing \$20, had been stolen, the robber poured oil over his victim and set fire to her clothing. Mrs. Hillman is well known, and the Beechwood Inn is one of the most fashionable summer resorts near Philadelphia. As a result, the wealthy suburban residents are determined that the highwayman be captured. To accomplish this end, meetings will be held at the Elkins and Wyandott tonight to vote rewards for the capture of the man and plan for a suburban mounted police force.

Mr. Hillman practically admits that more than one man was concerned in the robbery and attempted murder and he hints at sensational developments. In view of the expected rewards, half a score of experienced detectives were at work in Jeantown today and their efforts this morning resulted in the discovery of the bottle which had contained the oil used in the attack. A stolen pocketbook was found yesterday afternoon, just across the street from where the attack was made. It still contained a handkerchief and a railroad ticket, but the money had been taken. A small sum of money was found about six inches and had been cut from a large piece.

The description Mrs. Hillman could give of her assailant was that he was tall and heavily built, had sandy hair and broad shoulders. He was wearing a dark coat and a light-colored shirt. He stepped in some of the oil and left a footprint on the sidewalk. The police are making every effort to locate him.

It was made by a No. 10 shoe. As proprietors of Beechwood Inn, Mr. and Mrs. Hillman have had the hotel for over a hundred years and it is thought that a discharged servant may have committed the crime. One man who was discharged last summer is said to have threatened Mrs. Hillman.

THE CASE OF DIAMOND.

Governor Odell Assigns Justice Barrett to Hear It.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—District Attorney Philbin announced this morning that Governor Odell had assigned Justice George C. Barrett, now sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, in this county, to hear the Diamond case in Albany. The trial, which was learned, would take place on November 6, the day after election. The assignment of Justice Barrett was necessary because of the depletion of the bench of the Third District. The case will be made by the judge sitting in general sessions to take charge of murder cases on Justice Barrett's calendar for November. Justice Barrett is Diamond is under indictment for willful murder of duty in failing to suppress the resort of Lena Schmidt, at 27 Stuyvesant Street. His counsel, House, Grossman & Volhaus, secured from Justice Gleicher, of the Supreme Court, a change of venue and the case was transferred to the Third District of the court to Albany county, on the ground that the people of New York had prejudged the man guilty.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

Five Men Charged With Illegal Registration.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Six dependents at 142nd Street this morning depended upon a junkman's shop at 32nd Park Avenue and arrested five men, who were pulled out of their beds and taken to the East 124th Street station.

The prisoners are charged with registering illegally in the Seventeenth election district on the Thirty-fourth Assembly district on the last day of registration. They gave the shanty as their place of residence. It was in going that the deputy sheriff arrested them. The men were taken to the district in the morning. The Commissioner of Street Cleaning, Percy Neale.

Scout Back to the Workhouse.

James Smith, about thirty years of age, was in the Police Court today on a charge of being drunk. He was charged with being drunk at the workhouse, after serving a term for a similar offense. He was sent down for thirty days more in default of a fine of \$10.

Personal Bonds Taken.

Robert Harris, colored, was in the Police Court today on a charge of being drunk. He was charged with being drunk at the workhouse, after serving a term for a similar offense. He was sent down for thirty days more in default of a fine of \$10.

William Wells' Excuse.

William Wells, colored, was fined \$25 by Judge Kimball in the Police Court today on a charge of being drunk. He was charged with being drunk at the workhouse, after serving a term for a similar offense. He was sent down for thirty days more in default of a fine of \$10.

ACHIEVEMENTS AT YALE.

Advancement of Science and Literature by Great Educators.

The Development of the Institution From College to University—Work of Dwight, Silliman, Woolsey, Dana, and Whitney Reviewed.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—The two hundred years of Yale's history naturally fell into the well-defined periods of about equal length, each of which century saw the beginning and rise of Yale College; with the nineteenth century and the administration of President Dwight began the first definite movements which have made the college into a university. A legion of men have had their part in this transformation, but it is especially distinguished by the genius of a small group whose splendid achievements are without equal in the history of Yale. And yet not one of them sought prominence for their own sake. On the other hand, each would have preferred to do his work in seclusion. Such, among others, were President Dwight, the Rev. Benjamin Silliman, Theodore Dwight Woolsey, James Dwight Dana, and William Dwight Whitney, and through these men the traditions of learning in science and literature at Yale have been founded, cherished, and transmitted to the present generation.

One who reads Silliman's Journal of the undergraduate days becomes acquainted with a sweet, sympathetic young fellow, full of high spirits, and able to enjoy himself in many ways. Gradually he falls under the spell of that great teacher, President Dwight, and seems to expand and grow from the contact. An excellent period of teaching in a private school, then the study of law, together with service as tutor in college. He had already truly said that "a man ought to have the power to do his own work as a tutor in a college," but he seems to have got on well with his charge. Two restless years of his tutelage passed before he had shown any decided leaning toward the sciences, and he was about to resign himself; then suddenly he came to the parting of the ways. He happened on a bright July morning to meet the president under the great elms on College Street.

An Impressive Picture.

It is a picture one lingers over—the elder man, of fine bearing and kindly presence, with countenance open and full of lights, and the younger man, whom he loved, in the history of Yale. Woolsey, said a distinguished foreign traveler, "I have never seen a man of such special study of Greek he had read his law and divinity. After the years of his study, two surprised to find that the young man had been through the shadow of the elms to his room, where he lay at length decided to accept the offer. After waiting for a period of time in Philadelphia, he took the unusual step of going to Europe for further study, and thus became a pioneer in the rescue of his country from its almost hopeless condition. He was a man of great energy and his two years' travel in England and Scotland and on the continent, one of the most popular books of travel in his day, still repays reading. So fresh and wide was the writer's interest, so vivid the picture of his narrative even of trifles is irresistible.

Great was the inspiration which Silliman at twenty-eight brought to Yale; nor did it flag or fall through all the forty-seven years of service which followed. And how varied was that service! He taught not only chemistry, but the other natural sciences, assisted in the administration of the college, and in the early years, corresponded with the great scientists of the world. He was a man of great energy and his two years' travel in England and Scotland and on the continent, one of the most popular books of travel in his day, still repays reading. So fresh and wide was the writer's interest, so vivid the picture of his narrative even of trifles is irresistible.

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STRUCK BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

Legs and One Arm of Injured Man Amputated.

An aged negro named George Barton, a widower, who lives with his children near Bowie, Md., was struck by a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad while walking along the tracks adjacent to his home last night and was probably fatally injured. An inbound express brought the unfortunate man to this city. At the Emergency Hospital, where he was taken for treatment, the physicians performed an operation, amputating both legs and the right arm of the patient. Policeman Hibb, stationed at the hospital, notified Mrs. Laura Budd, a sister of Barton, living at Ivy City, of the accident. Barton is a native of Maryland. Owing to the fact that the noise made by the train which struck him was deafened by a curve at the point where the accident occurred, the injured negro became so badly injured that he was unable to walk home. He was taken to the hospital by a private car. He was a man of great energy and his two years' travel in England and Scotland and on the continent, one of the most popular books of travel in his day, still repays reading. So fresh and wide was the writer's interest, so vivid the picture of his narrative even of trifles is irresistible.

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A CARRIER PIGEON FOUND.

Miss Benson Discovers the Bird in an Exhausted Condition.

Miss Margaret Benson, of 232 P Street northwest, has in her possession an especially fine carrier pigeon, which she found in an exhausted condition on Twenty-second Street northwest. Miss Benson carried the bird to her home, where it remains. Attached to the pigeon is a small card which reads: "The pigeon is one of the 400 recently released during the Hagerstown Fair, and that it became exhausted by restlessness. It is believed that it fell to the pavement. An effort will be made to ascertain its owner."

NEW YORK'S WATER SUPPLY.

Investigation of the Subject by Geological Survey Experts.

During the summer the United States Geological Survey has been actively engaged in continuing its study of the water resources of New York State. The work has been under the charge of Robert S. Woodward, who possesses a number of interesting problems connected with the water resources of the State. A great inland waterway, Erie Canal, to feed, and a number of exceptionally good water power sites in the mountainous region of the Adirondacks.

The State already draws largely on its supply, but the Survey's work will undoubtedly lead to a greatly increased use of the water resources of the State. The work has been under the charge of Robert S. Woodward, who possesses a number of interesting problems connected with the water resources of the State. A great inland waterway, Erie Canal, to feed, and a number of exceptionally good water power sites in the mountainous region of the Adirondacks.

happened one day to pick up a book or two on Sanskrit, and before he finished with them William Dwight Whitney had devoted his life to philology.

Prof. Salsbury, who teaching without salary, was breaking the way here at Yale for Oriental studies in America, and Whitney went to him for instruction. His advance was phenomenal. In 1859 he went to Germany three years' work. It was his opinion that on his return he would put America far ahead of England in studies of the Orient. In the meantime Prof. Salsbury had resigned the Yale professorship in his favor, and provided for his seat with a bequest. Whitney's struggle after he returned to Yale in 1853 was a heroic one. The heroism of a scholar is not conspicuous and finds no place in the world's chronicles. Implying as it does, isolation, neglect, and the bitterness of man's ingratitude. Certainly with some of these hardships Whitney had to contend. He was obliged to spend much of his time teaching elementary French and German to undergraduates of various abilities. Yet while conscious that even a nobler occupation was his by rights, he never slighted this part of his work in any way.

For more than a decade, but Prof. Salsbury with a bequest increased the foundation of the chair, and thus saved Whitney's liberal man, who by his beneficent endowment of the chair, made it possible for Dana to decline a similar offer from Harvard and remain in New Haven.

His work in the field of the history of the Greek language was abundant. They include an edition of the "Atharvaveda" in two volumes, the first of which began while he was in Germany, the second not quite finished at his death; the "Hellenica" in two volumes, the first of which he had great influence upon linguistic study, and the latter of which he had great influence upon linguistic study, and the latter of which he had great influence upon linguistic study.

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FAMOUS MONITOR LAID UP.

The Terror Going Out of Commission at League Island.

To Take Her Place Among the Abandoned Ironclads—Launched in 1864 and Did Coast Duty During the Recent Spanish-American War.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—The United States double turreted monitor Terror, in command of Lieutenant Commander J. M. Smith, arrived at the League Island Navy Yard Monday night from Annapolis. The Terror left the Naval Academy Saturday afternoon and arrived at Breakwater Sunday night. She remained there until Monday morning when the Government tug Potomac was sent down to tow her up.

Everything movable was taken off the monitor and she was taken into the back channel and placed in line with the old ironclads built during the civil war. She goes out of commission after having seen service under the flag for twenty years.

The Terror is constructed of iron and has two turrets and a low freeboard. She has been used for coast defense duty. The Terror belongs to a class which connects the old navy with the new. Her keel was laid in Cranford shipyard in 1864 but owing to the fact that there was a wooden vessel of the same name in commission at the time she was not authorized by Congress to be launched until 1881.

Three years later her hull and machinery were completed, and in 1887 she was delivered to the Government for the installation of her armor and armament. She is 22 feet 6 inches long, 55 feet 10 inches beam, and at 4 feet 6 inches draught displaces 4,000 tons with 28 inches of freeboard amidships. Her propelling machinery consists of two compound inclined-cylinder engines of about 1,800 collective indicated horsepower, operating twin screws and giving her in smooth water a speed of twelve knots.

Her armament is a main battery of four 10-inch guns mounted in pairs in two turrets on the middle line and eight rapid-fire and machine guns. She is armored with all around waterline seven inches thick on a deep wood backing and her turret walls are eleven inches in thickness. An interesting feature of the Terror is that she is equipped with pneumatic machinery for turning the turrets and operating the 10-inch guns.

During the war with Spain the Terror was doing coast duty along the Atlantic and it is generally considered by men most competent to judge that vessels of the Terror type are today the most powerful of their draught and displacement in the world.

Sailors will begin at once to give the Terror a general overhauling and then the monitor will go into commission and sink into oblivion with the rest of the old vessels now in the channel at League Island.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Loss of \$200,000 Results From a Blaze in a Leather Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—A fire entailing a loss of \$200,000 was started in the leather factory of Robert H. Foerderer, in Frankford, about midnight last night, by a candle in the candle rack of a workhouse. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have been the cause.

The firemen were greatly hampered in their efforts to subdue the flames by the water supply running low after they had been working for an hour. It was three hours before the fire was under control and at 10 o'clock this morning water was still being pumped on the smouldering ruins.

Representative Robert H. Foerderer said this morning that his loss upon stock and machinery would be \$150,000, and upon the building \$50,000, all covered by insurance. Work for those who were employed in the destroyed portion of the structure will be found in other parts of the plant.

Twenty-five fire companies fought the blaze. Superintendent Quirk and Chief Baxter remained upon the scene until daybreak.

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